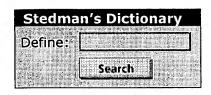


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## **Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition**

hyperthyroidism (hi-per-thi'royd-izm)

An abnormality of the thyroid gland in which secretion of thyroid hormone is usually increased and is no longer under regulatory control of hypothalamic-pituitary centers; characterized by a hypermetabolic state, usually with weight loss, tremulousness, elevated plasma levels of thyroxin and/or triiodothyronine, and sometimes exophthalmos; may progress to severe weakness, wasting, hyperpyrexia, and other manifestations of thyroid storm; often associated with exophthalmos (Graves disease). SEE ALSO: thyrotoxicosis. SYN: hyperthyrea, thyroidism (1), thyrointoxication. hereditary h. a rare inherited (autosomal dominant) disorder with constitutive stimulation of the thyrocytes. iodine-induced h. SYN: Jod-Basedow (Jod-Basedow) phenomenon. masked h. h. occurring without the usual manifestations, especially lack of hyperactivity and eye findings, often with hypoactivity, even somnolence. Manifestation can be limited to heart failure. ophthalmic h. SYN: Graves disease. primary h. h. due to a disorder originating within the thyroid gland, in contrast to one of pituitary origin; may be due to generalized overactivity of the gland, to a localized hyperactive nodule, or to circulating antibody, which stimulates the gland (long-acting thyroid stimulator). secondary h. h. due to stimulation of the thyroid gland by an excess of thyrotrophin secreted by the pituitary gland.

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